

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (currently amended): A method of preparing a polymerizate comprising the step of polymerizing a two-component composition comprised of:

(a) a first component containing at least one ~~polycyanate~~ reactant having at least two functional groups selected from isocyanate, isothiocyanate or combinations thereof, the ~~polycyanate~~ reactant being the reaction product of,

(i) a polythiol monomer having at least two thiol groups; and  
(ii) a ~~polycyanate~~ monomer having at least two functional groups selected from isocyanate, isothiocyanate or combinations thereof; and

(b) a second component containing at least one polyamine reactant having at least two functional groups selected from primary amine, secondary amine or combinations thereof.

2. (original): The method of claim 1 wherein said first component further comprises (iii) a reactive hydrogen material having at least two reactive hydrogen groups, the reactive hydrogen material being selected from the group consisting of polyols and materials having both hydroxyl and thiol groups; and mixtures thereof.

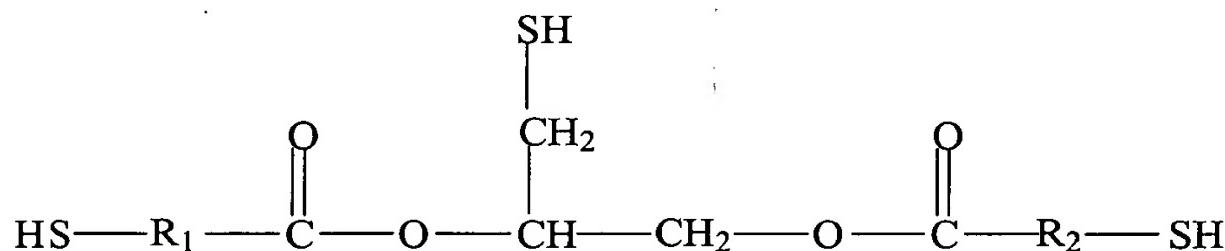
3. (original): The method of claim 1 wherein the relative amounts of (i) and (ii) in said first component are selected such that the molar equivalents ratio of (NCO + NCS)/(SH) is greater than 1.0.

4. (original): The method of claim 2 wherein the relative amounts of (i), (ii) and (iii) being in said first component are selected such that the molar equivalents ratio of (NCO + NCS)/(SH + OH) is greater than 1.0.

5. (original): The method of claim 1 wherein said first component and said second component are selected such that when they are polymerized, the resulting polymerizate has a refractive index of at least 1.6, an Abbe number of at least 33 and an initial Barcol hardness of at least 1.

6. (original): The method of claim 2 wherein the relative amounts of (i), (ii) and (iii) are selected such that the molar equivalents ratio of (NCO + NCS)/(SH + OH) is from 1.2:1.0 to 4.0:1.0.

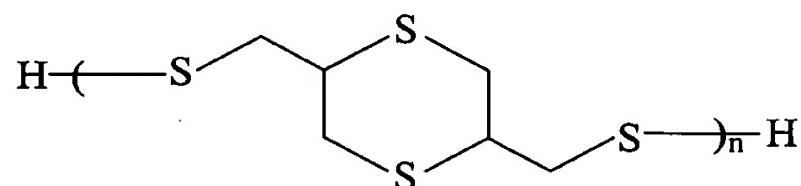
7. (original): The method of claim 1 wherein said polythiol monomer is selected from the group consisting of 2,5-dimercaptomethyl-1,4-dithiane, 2,2'-thiodiethanethiol, pentaerythritol tetrakis(3-mercaptopropionate), pentaerythritol tetrakis(2-mercaptopacetate), trimethylolpropane tris(3-mercaptopropionate), trimethylolpropane tris(2-mercaptopacetate), 4-mercaptopethyl-3,6-dithia-1,8-octanedithiol, 4-tert-butyl-1,2-benzenedithiol, 4,4'-thiodibenzenethiol, benzenedithiol, ethylene glycol di(2-mercaptopacetate), ethylene glycol di(3-mercaptopropionate), poly(ethylene glycol) di(2-mercaptopacetate) and poly(ethylene glycol) di(3-mercaptopropionate), a polythiol represented by the general formula:



wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are each independently selected from straight or branched chain alkylene, cyclic alkylene, phenylene and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>9</sub> alkyl substituted phenylene, and oligomers of said polythiols; and mixtures of said polythiol monomers.

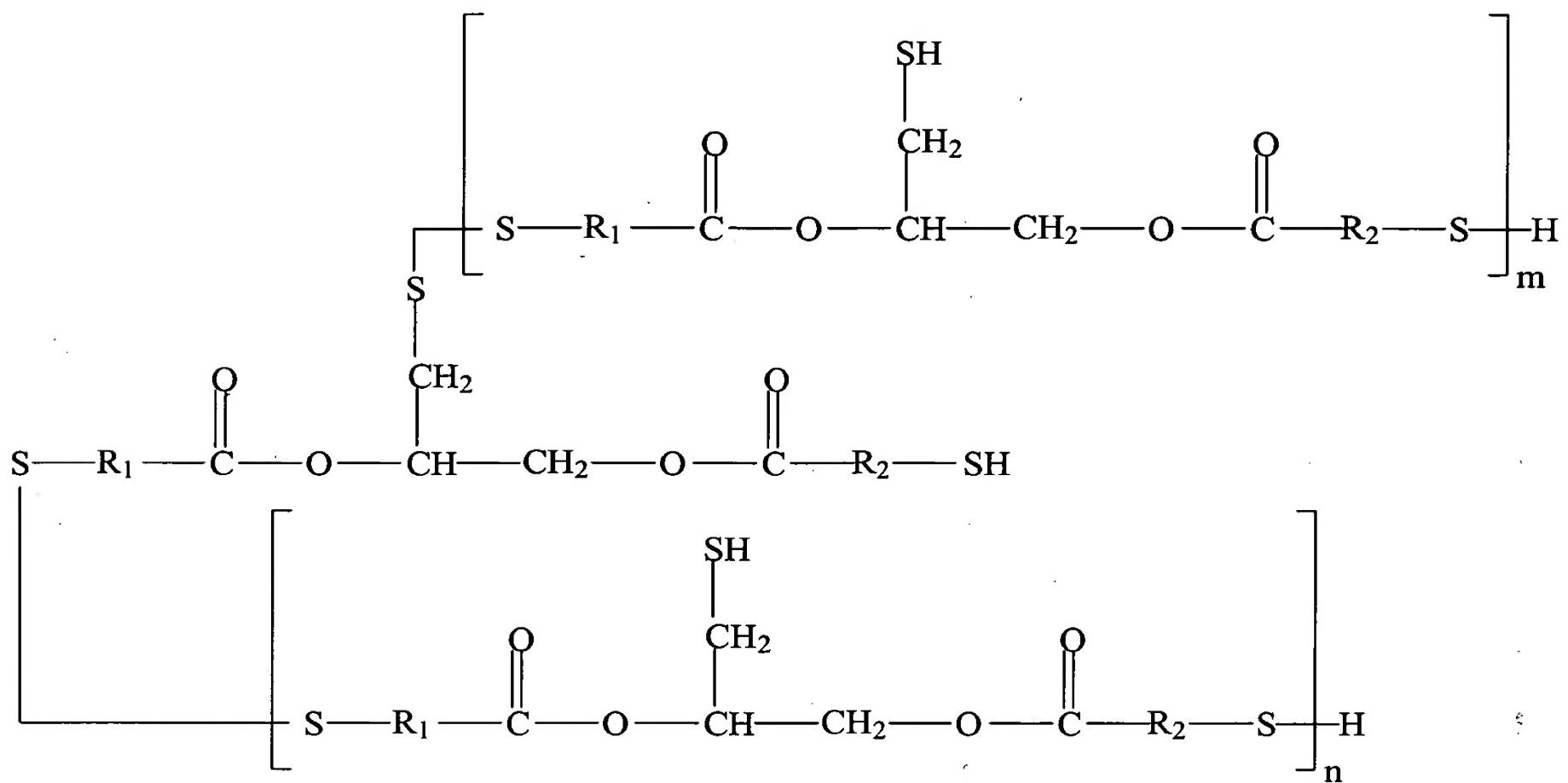
8. (original): The method of claim 7, wherein said polythiol oligomer has disulfide linkages and is prepared by reacting a polythiol monomer, with sulfur, in the presence of a basic catalyst.

9. (original): The method of claim 7 wherein said polythiol oligomer is represented by the general formula:



wherein n is an integer from 1 to 21.

10. (previously presented): The method of claim 7 wherein said polythiol oligomer is represented by the general formula:

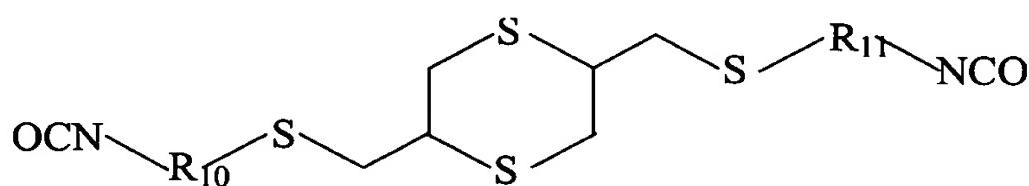


wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are each independently selected from straight or branched chain alkylene, cyclic alkylene, phenylene or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>9</sub> alkyl substituted phenylene and n and m are independently integers from 0 to 21 such that n + m is at least 1.

11. (currently amended): The method of claim 1 wherein said polycyanate monomer is a polycyanate material having at least two isocyanate groups.

12. (currently amended): The method of claim 1 wherein said polycyanate monomer is a polycyanate material having one or more sulfur atoms in its backbone.

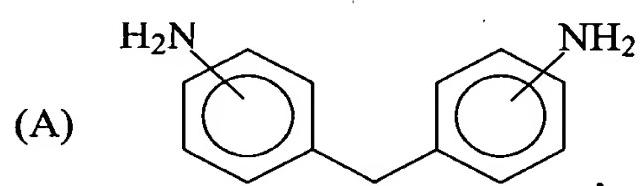
13. (currently amended): The method of claim 12 wherein the polycyanate monomer having one or more sulfur atoms in its backbone is one having the general structure:



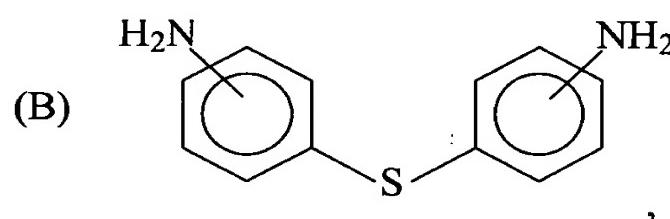
wherein R<sub>10</sub> and R<sub>11</sub> are each independently C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>3</sub> alkyl.

14. (currently amended): The method of claim 11 wherein said polycyanate monomer is selected from the group consisting of  $\alpha,\alpha'$ -xylene diisocyanate,  $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha',\alpha'$ -tetramethylxylene diisocyanate, isophorone diisocyanate, bis(isocyanatocyclohexyl)methane, ortho-toluidine diisocyanate, ortho-tolylidine diisocyanate, ortho-tolylene diisocyanate and 4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate, and mixtures of said polycyanate monomers.

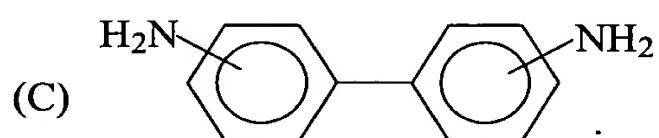
15. (original): The method of claim 1 wherein said polyamine reactant of said second component is selected from the group consisting of ethylenamines, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> dialkyl toluediamine, methylene dianiline, trimethyleneglycol di(para-aminobenzoate), a diamine represented by the general formula (A):



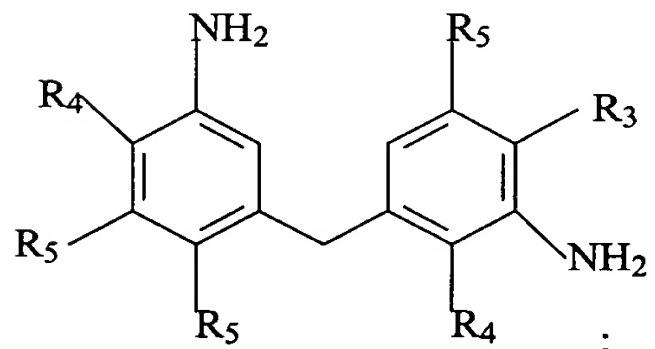
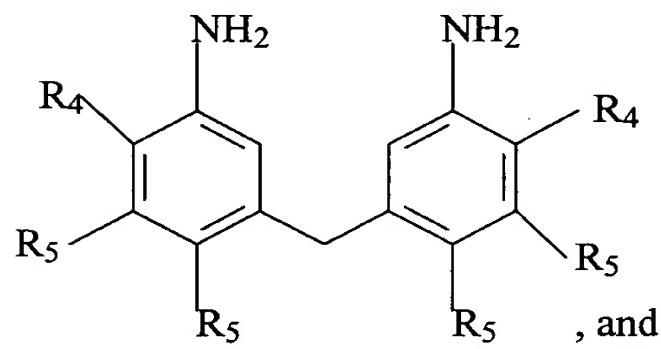
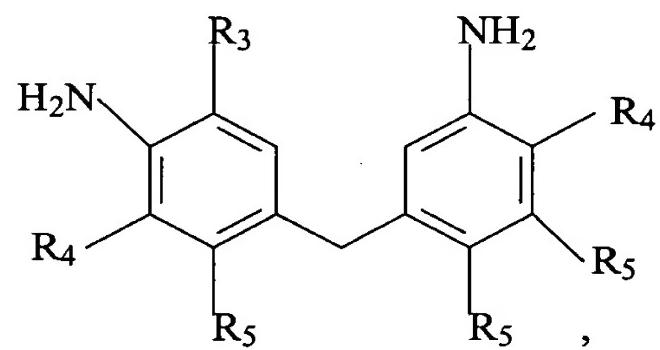
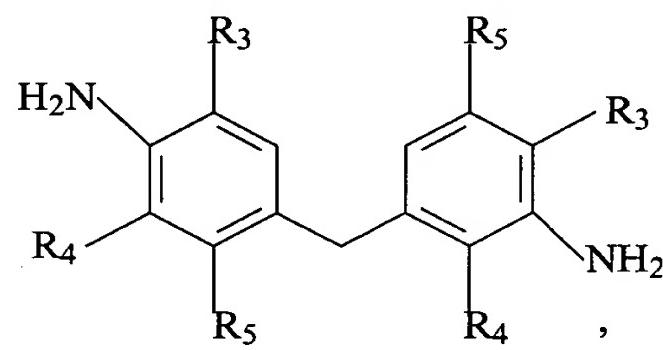
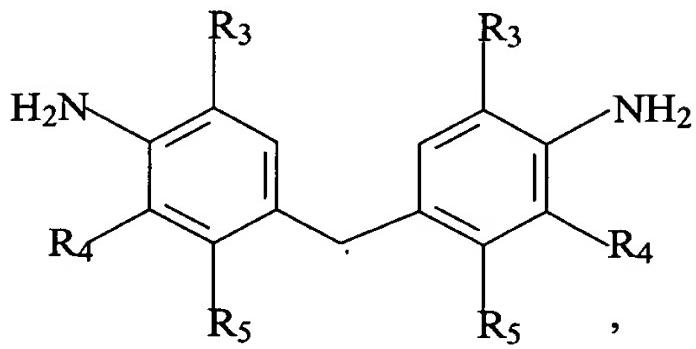
a diamine represented by the general formula (B):



and a diamine represented by the general formula (C):

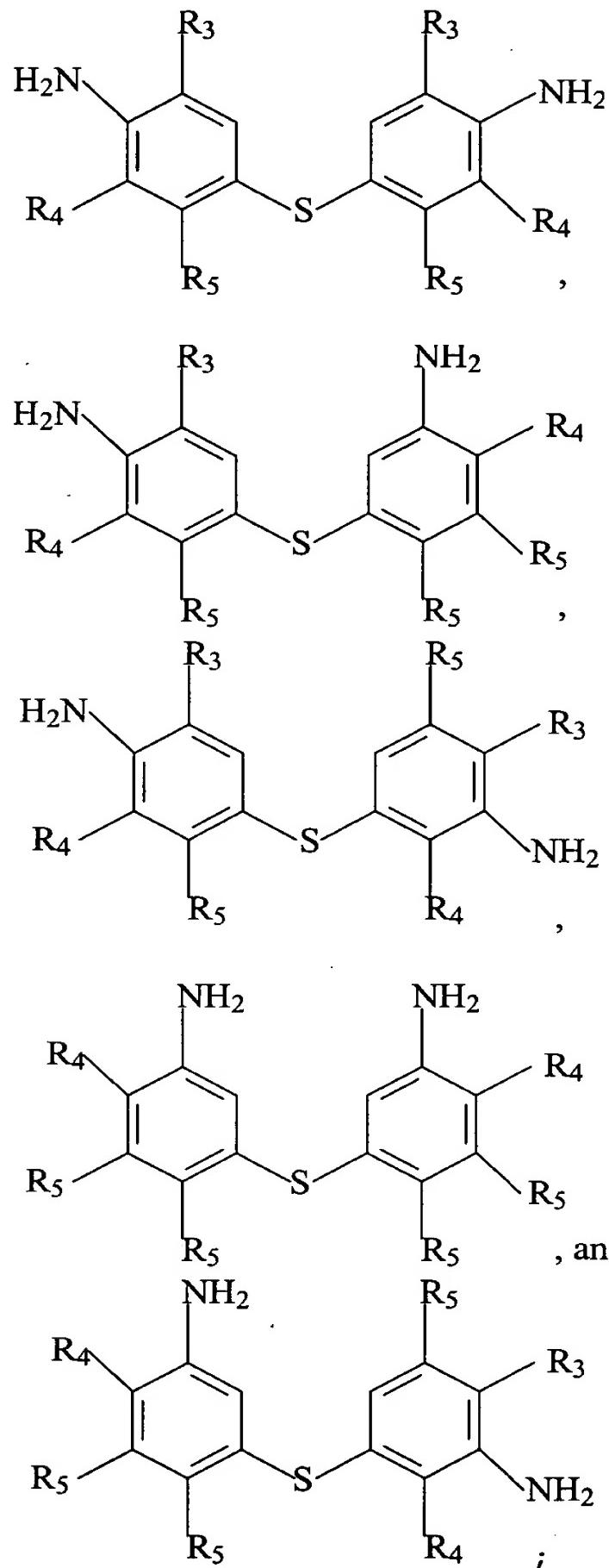


16. (original): The method of claim 15 wherein the diamine of general formula (A) is selected from one or more of the group consisting of:



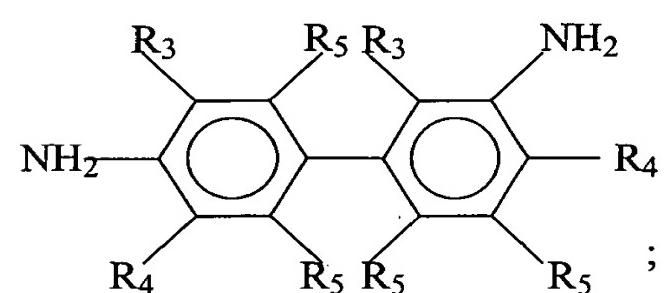
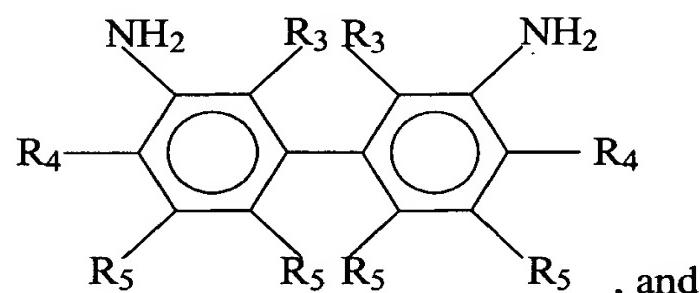
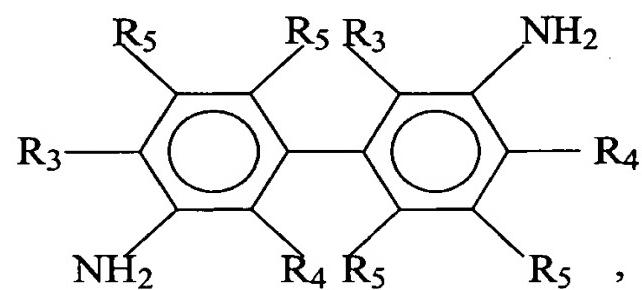
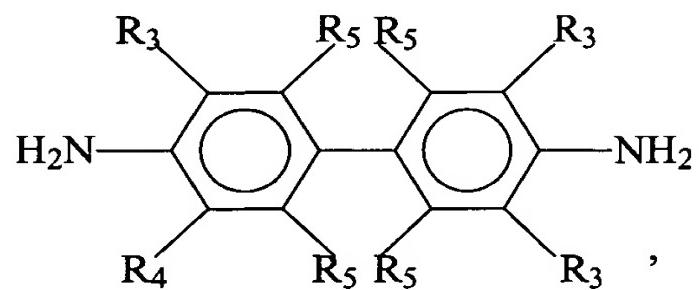
wherein R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are each independently C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, and R<sub>5</sub> is selected from hydrogen and halogen, and mixtures of said diamines.

17. (original): The method of claim 15 wherein the diamine of general formula (B) is selected from one or more of the group consisting of:



wherein  $\text{R}_3$  and  $\text{R}_4$  are each independently  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_3$  alkyl, and  $\text{R}_5$  is selected from hydrogen and halogen, and mixtures of said diamines.

18. (original): The method of claim 15 wherein the diamine of general formula (C) is selected from one or more of the group consisting of:



wherein  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  are each independently  $C_1-C_3$  alkyl, and  $R_5$  is selected from hydrogen and halogen, and mixtures of said diamines.

19. (original): The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of adding a catalyst to said two-component composition.

20. (original): The method of claim 16 wherein said catalyst is selected from the group consisting of tertiary amines and organometallic compounds.

21. (original): The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of : mixing said first component and said second component.

22. (original): The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of : degassing said first component.

23. (original): The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of : degassing said second component.

24. (original): The method of claim 21 further comprising the step of : adding the mixture to a mold.

25. (original): The method of claim 24 further comprising the step of : heating the mold and the mixture of said first component and said second component within it.

26. (original): The method of claim 25 wherein said heating step further includes heating the mold and said mixture to a temperature of up to 200°C over a period of from 0.5 to 72 hours.

27. (original): The method of claim 1 wherein said first component and said second component are polymerized together in amounts sufficient to provide a molar equivalent ratio of (NCO + NCS) groups to (-NH<sub>2</sub> + -NH-) groups of from 0.5 to 3.0.

28. (original): The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of adding additives selected from the group consisting of light stabilizers, heat stabilizers, antioxidants, ultraviolet light absorbers, mold release agents, static (non-photochromic) dyes, pigments and flexibilizing additives and anti-yellowing additives; and mixtures of said additives.

29. (original): The method of claim 28 wherein the additives are present in said two component composition, in an amount up to 10% by weight of said two component composition.

30. (original): The method of claim 1 wherein said polymerize further comprises a photochromic substance.

31. (currently amended): A polymerize prepared by polymerizing a two-component composition comprised of:

(a) a first component containing at least one ~~polycyanate~~ reactant having at least two functional groups selected from isocyanate, isothiocyanate or combinations thereof, the ~~polycyanate~~ reactant being the reaction product of,

(i) a polythiol monomer having at least two thiol groups; and  
(ii) a ~~polycyanate~~ monomer having at least two functional groups selected from isocyanate, isothiocyanate or combinations thereof; and

(b) a second component containing at least one polyamine reactant having at least two functional groups selected from primary amine, secondary amine or combinations thereof.

32. (original): The polymerize of claim 31 wherein said first component further comprises (iii) a reactive hydrogen material having at least two reactive hydrogen groups, the reactive hydrogen material being selected from the group consisting of polyols and materials having both hydroxyl and thiol groups, and mixtures thereof.

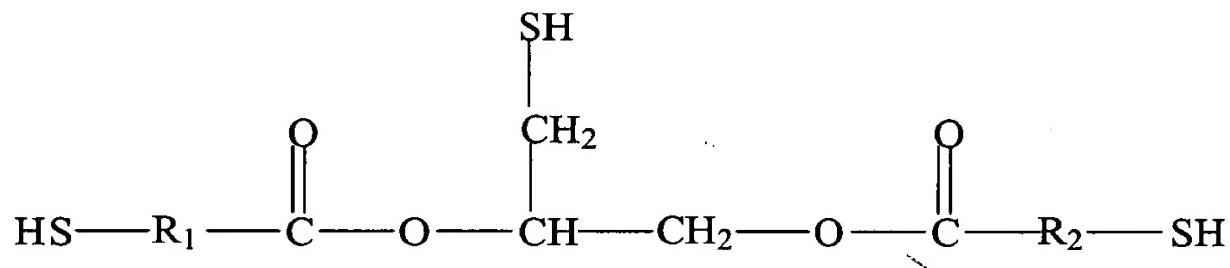
33. (original): The polymerize of claim 31 wherein the relative amounts of (i) and (ii) in said first component are selected such that the molar equivalents ratio of (NCO + NCS)/(SH) is greater than 1.0.

34. (original): The polymerize of claim 32 wherein the relative amounts of (i), (ii) and (iii) being in said first component are selected such that the molar equivalents ratio of (NCO + NCS)/(SH + OH) is greater than 1.0.

35. (original): The polymerize of claim 31 wherein said first component and said second component are selected such that when they are polymerized, the resulting polymerize has a refractive index of at least 1.6, an Abbe number of at least 33 and an initial Barcol hardness of at least 1.

36. (original): The polymerize of claim 34 wherein the relative amounts of (i), (ii) and (iii) are selected such that the molar equivalents ratio of (NCO + NCS)/(SH + OH) is from 1.2:1.0 to 4.0:1.0.

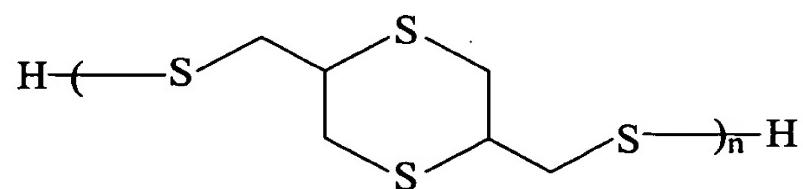
37. (original): The polymerize of claim 31 wherein said polythiol monomer is selected from the group consisting of 2,5-dimercaptomethyl-1,4-dithiane, 2,2'-thiodiethanethiol, pentaerythritol tetrakis(3-mercaptopropionate), pentaerythritol tetrakis(2-mercptoacetate), trimethylolpropane tris(3-mercaptopropionate), trimethylolpropane tris(2-mercptoacetate), 4-mercaptomethyl-3,6-dithia-1,8-octanedithiol, 4-tert-butyl-1,2-benzenedithiol, 4,4'-thiodibzenethiol, benzenedithiol, ethylene glycol di(2-mercptoacetate), ethylene glycol di(3-mercaptopropionate), poly(ethylene glycol) di(2-mercptoacetate) and poly(ethylene glycol) di(3-mercaptopropionate) and a polythiol represented by the general formula:



wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are each independently selected from straight or branched chain alkylene, cyclic alkylene, phenylene and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>9</sub> alkyl substituted phenylene, and oligomers of said polythiols; and mixtures of said polythiol monomers.

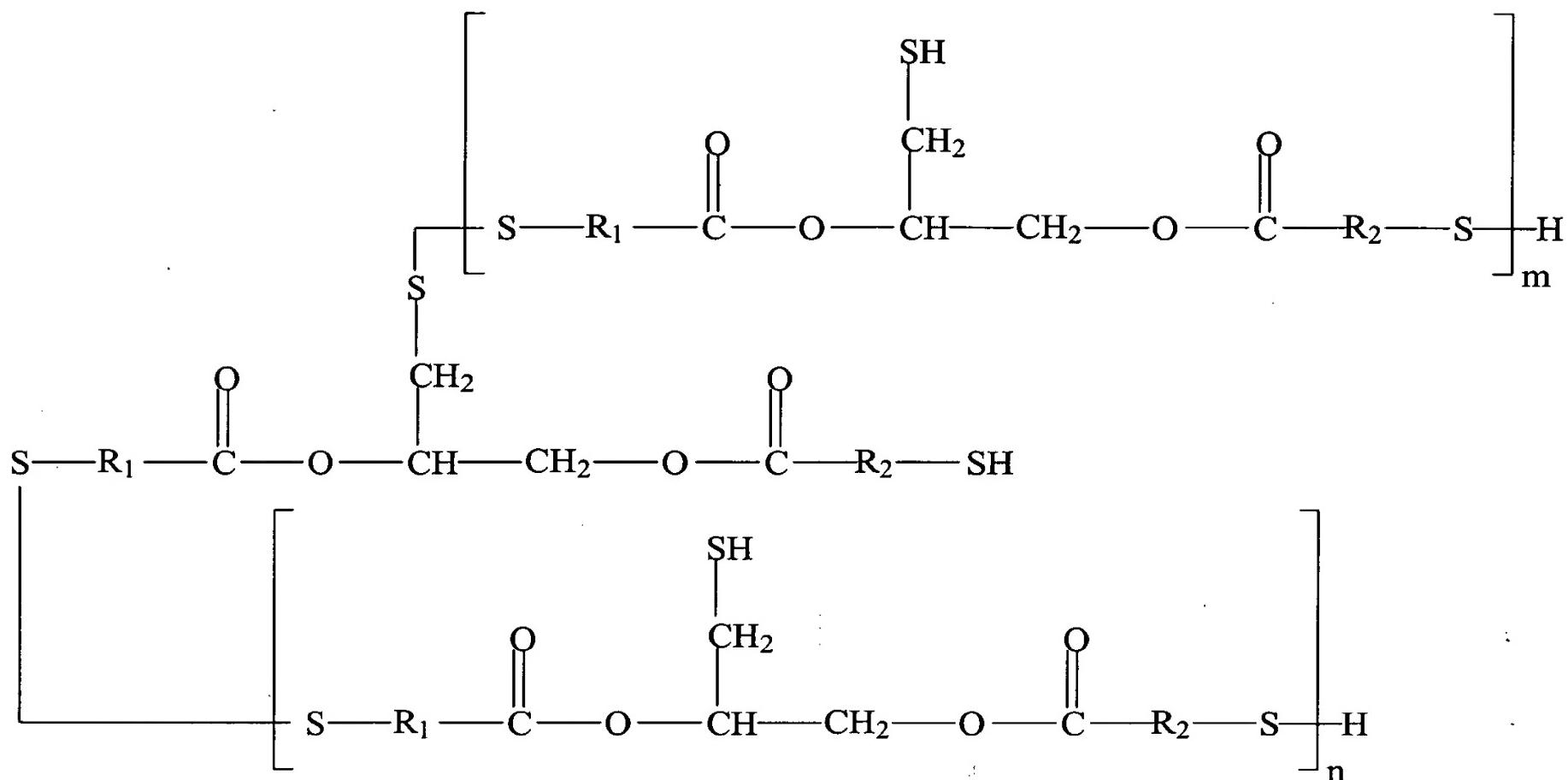
38. (original): The polymerize of claim 37 wherein said polythiol oligomer has disulfide linkages and is prepared by reacting a polythiol monomer with sulfur in the presence of a basic catalyst.

39. (original): The polymerize of claim 37 wherein said polythiol oligomer is represented by the general formula:



wherein n is an integer from 1 to 21.

40. (previously presented): The polymerize of claim 37 wherein said polythiol oligomer is represented by the general formula:

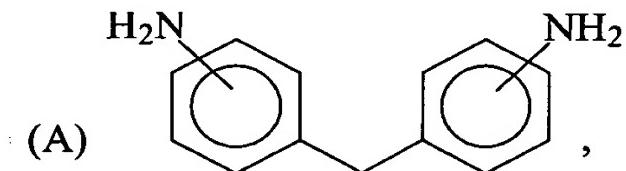


wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are each independently selected from straight or branched chain alkylene, cyclic alkylene, phenylene or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>9</sub> alkyl substituted phenylene and n and m are independently integers from 0 to 21 such that n + m is at least 1.

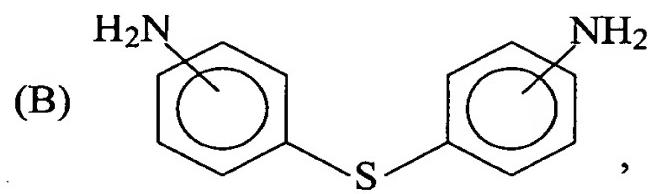
41. (currently amended): The polymerize of claim 31 wherein said **polycyanate** monomer is a **polycyanate material** having at least two isocyanate groups.

42. (currently amended): The polymerize of claim 41 wherein said **polycyanate** monomer is selected from the group consisting of α,α'-xylene diisocyanate, α,α,α',α'-tetramethylxylene diisocyanate, isophorone diisocyanate, bis(isocyanatocyclohexyl)methane, ortho-toluidine diisocyanate, ortho-tolylidine diisocyanate, ortho-tolylene diisocyanate and 4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate, ; and mixtures of said **polycyanate** monomers.

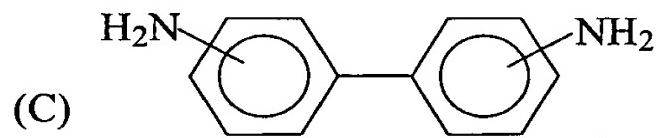
43. (original): The polymerize of claim 31 wherein said polyamine reactant of said second component is selected from the group consisting of ethyleneamines, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> dialkyl toluenediamine, methylene dianiline, trimethyleneglycol di(para-aminobenzoate), a diamine represented by the general formula (A):



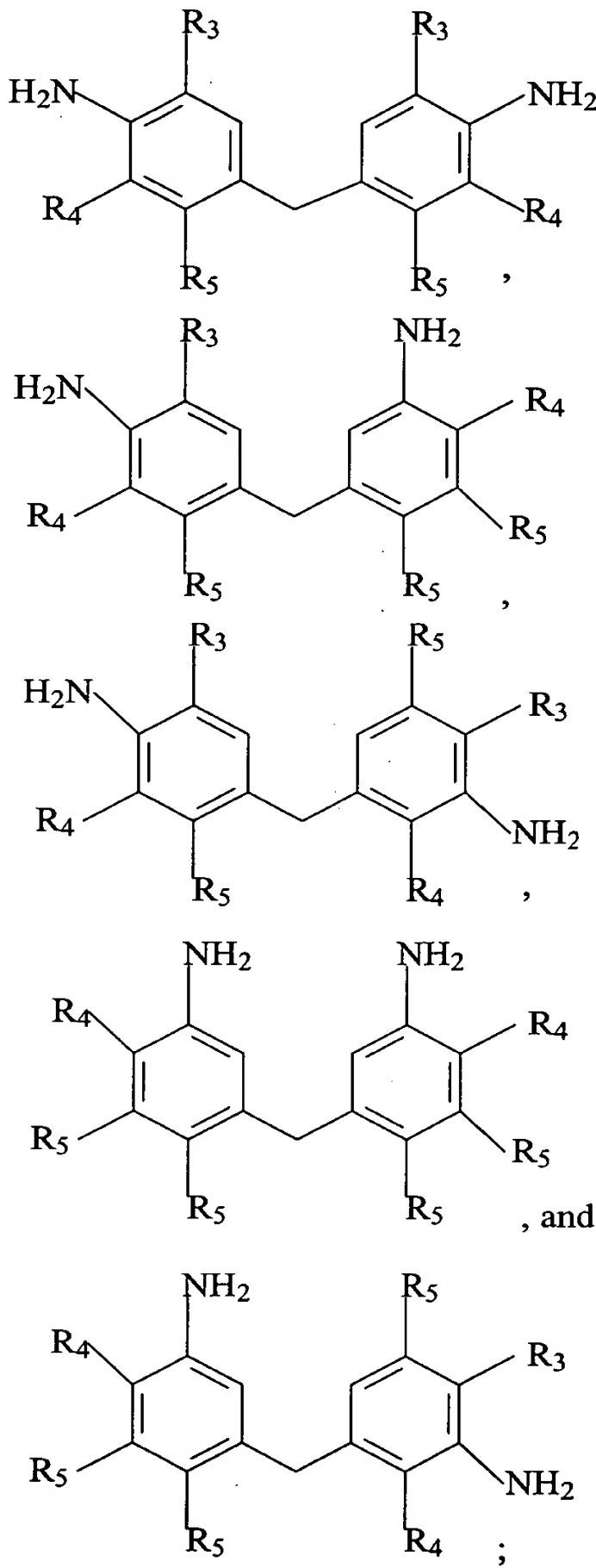
a diamine represented by the general formula (B):



and a diamine represented by the general formula (C):

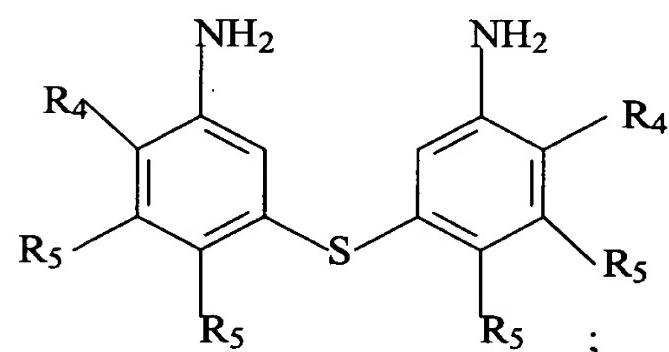
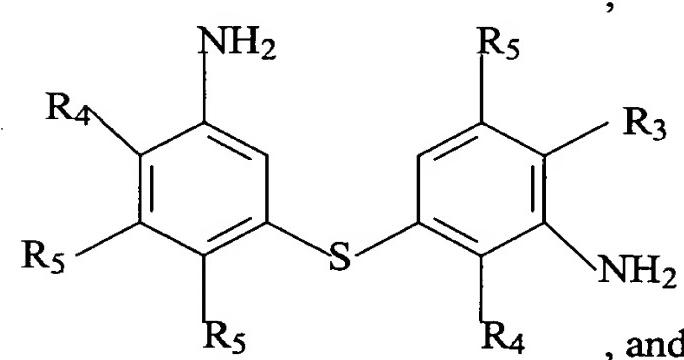
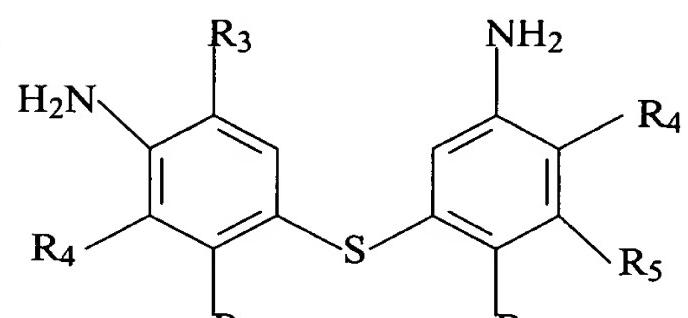
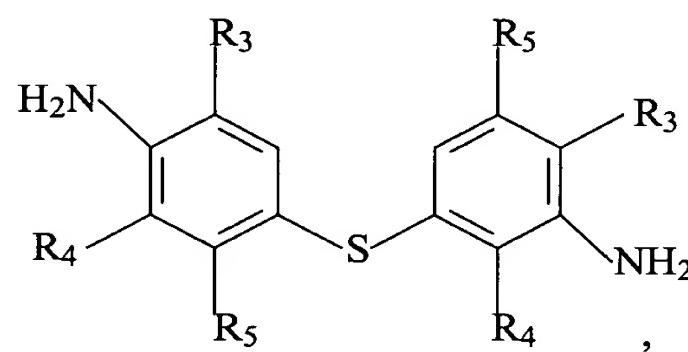
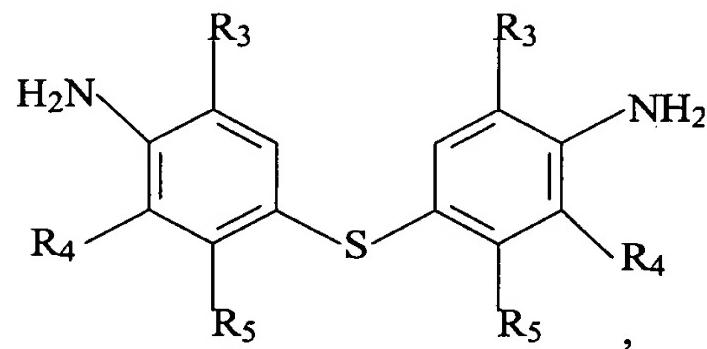


44. (previously presented): The polymerize of claim 43 wherein the diamine of general formula (A) is selected from one or more of the group consisting of:



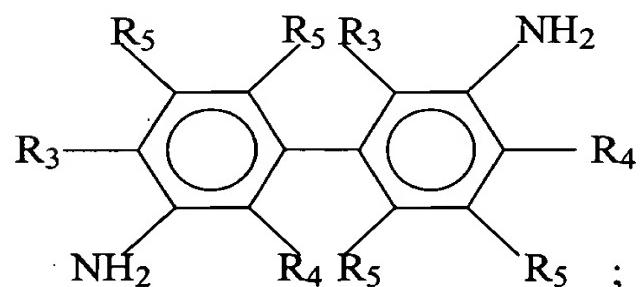
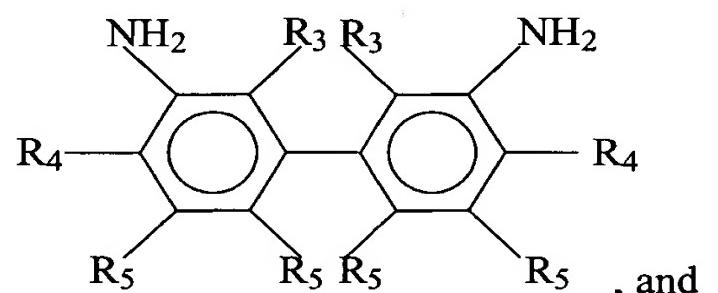
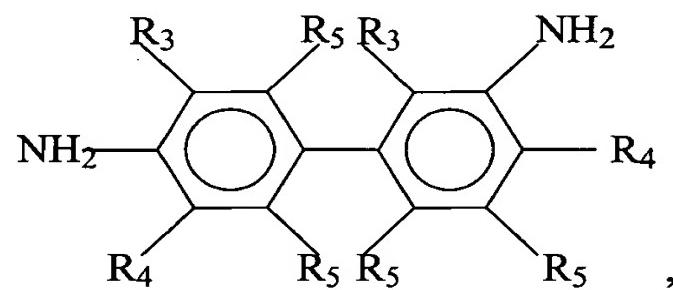
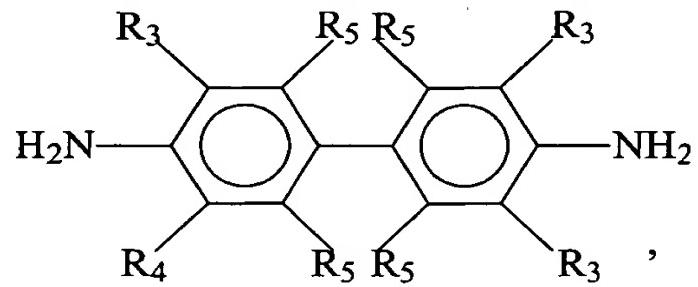
wherein R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are each independently C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, and R<sub>5</sub> is selected from hydrogen or halogen, or mixtures of said diamines.

45. (previously presented): The polymerize of claim 43 wherein the diamine of general formula (B) is selected from one or more of the group consisting of:



wherein R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are each independently C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, and R<sub>5</sub> is selected from hydrogen or halogen, or mixtures of said diamines.

46. (previously presented): The polymerize of claim 43 wherein the diamine of general formula (C) is selected from one or more of the group consisting of:



wherein R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are each independently C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, and R<sub>5</sub> is selected from hydrogen or halogen, or mixtures of said diamines.

47. (original): The polymerize of claim 31 wherein a catalyst is added to said two-component composition to promote the polymerization.

48. (original): The polymerize of claim 47 wherein said catalyst is selected from the group consisting of tertiary amines and organometallic compounds.

49. (original): The polymerize of claim 31 wherein the polymerization process further comprises the step of :

mixing said first component and said second component.

50. (original): The polymerize of claim 31 wherein the polymerization further comprises the step of :

degassing said first component.

51. (original): The polymerize of claim 31 wherein the polymerization further comprises the step of :

degassing said second component.

52. (original): The polymerize of claim 49 wherein the polymerization further comprising the step of:

adding the mixture to a mold.

53. (original): The polymerize of claim 52 wherein the polymerization further comprising the step of:

heating the mold and the mixture of said first component and said second component within it.

54. (original): The polymerize of claim 53 wherein said heating step further includes heating the mold and said mixture to a temperature of up to 200°C over a period of from 0.5 to 72 hours.

55. (original): The polymerize of claim 31 wherein said first component and said second component are polymerized together in amounts sufficient to provide a molar equivalent ratio of (NCO + NCS) groups to (-NH<sub>2</sub> + -NH-) groups of from 0.5 to 3.0.

56. (previously presented): The polymerize of claim 31 further comprising additives selected from the group consisting of light stabilizers, heat stabilizers, antioxidants,

ultraviolet light absorbers, mold release agents, static (non-photochromic) dyes, pigments or flexibilizing additives or anti-yellowing additives; or mixtures of said additives.

57. (original): The polymerize of claim 56 wherein the additives are present in said polymerize in an amount up to 10% by weight of said polymerize.

58. (original): The polymerize of claim 31 further comprising a photochromic substance.

59. (currently amended): A photochromic article derived from a polymerize prepared by polymerizing a two-component composition comprised of:

(a) a first component containing at least one ~~polycyanate~~ reactant having at least two functional groups selected from isocyanate, isothiocyanate or combinations thereof, the ~~polycyanate~~ reactant being the reaction product of,

(i) a polythiol monomer having at least two thiol groups; and  
(ii) a ~~polycyanate~~ monomer having at least two functional groups selected from isocyanate, isothiocyanate or combinations thereof; and

(b) a second component containing at least one polyamine reactant having at least two functional groups selected from primary amine, secondary amine or combinations thereof.

60. (original): The photochromic article of claim 59 wherein said first component further comprises (iii) a reactive hydrogen material having at least two reactive hydrogen groups, the reactive hydrogen material being selected from the group consisting of polyols and materials having both hydroxyl and thiol groups, and mixtures thereof.

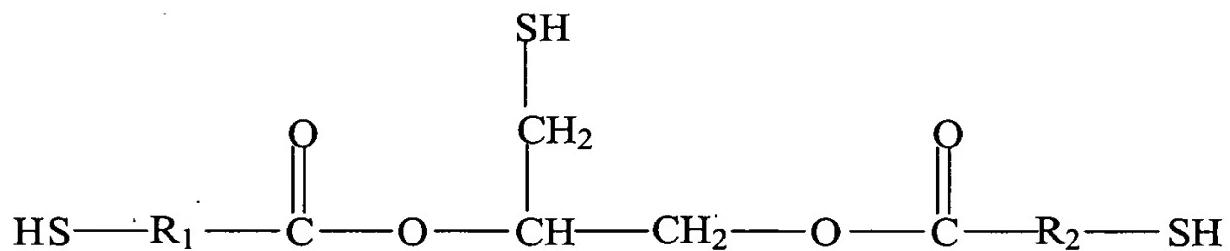
61. (original): The photochromic article of claim 59 wherein the relative amounts of (i) and (ii) in said first component are selected such that the molar equivalents ratio of (NCO + NCS)/(SH) is greater than 1.0.

62. (original): The photochromic article of claim 60 wherein the relative amounts of (i), (ii) and (iii) being in said first component are selected such that the molar equivalents ratio of (NCO + NCS)/(SH + OH) is greater than 1.0.

63. (original): The photochromic article of claim 59 wherein said first component and said second component are selected such that when they are polymerized, the resulting polymerizate has a refractive index of at least 1.6, an Abbe number of at least 33 and an initial Barcol hardness of at least 1.

64. (original): The photochromic article of claim 60 wherein the relative amounts of (i), (ii) and (iii) are selected such that the molar equivalents ratio of (NCO + NCS)/(SH + OH) is from 1.2:1.0 to 4.0:1.0.

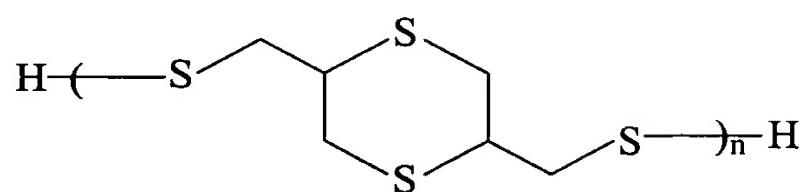
65. (original): The photochromic article of claim 59 wherein said polythiol monomer is selected from the group consisting of 2,5-dimercaptomethyl-1,4-dithiane, 2,2'-thiodiethanethiol, pentaerythritol tetrakis(3-mercaptopropionate), pentaerythritol tetrakis(2-mercptoacetate), trimethylolpropane tris(3-mercaptopropionate), trimethylolpropane tris(2-mercptoacetate), 4-mercaptomethyl-3,6-dithia-1,8-octanedithiol, 4-tert-butyl-1,2-benzenedithiol, 4,4'-thiodibenzenethiol, benzenedithiol, ethylene glycol di(2-mercptoacetate), ethylene glycol di(3-mercaptopropionate), poly(ethylene glycol) di(2-mercptoacetate) and poly(ethylene glycol) di(3-mercaptopropionate), a polythiol represented by the general formula:



wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are each independently selected from straight or branched chain alkylene, cyclic alkylene, phenylene and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>9</sub> alkyl substituted phenylene, and oligomers of said polythiols; and mixtures of said polythiol monomers.

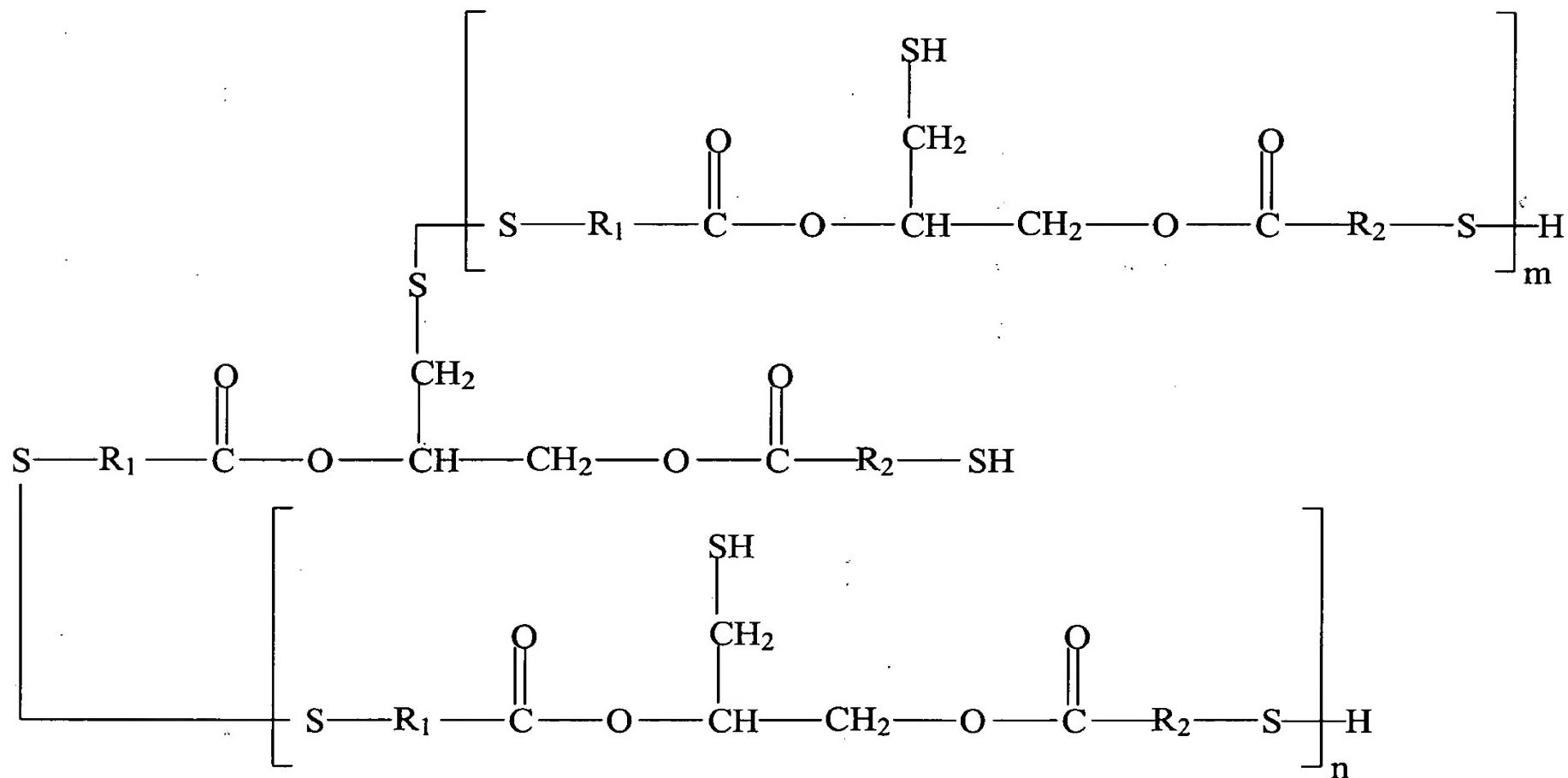
66. (original): The photochromic article of claim 65 wherein said polythiol oligomer has disulfide linkages and is prepared by reacting a polythiol monomer with sulfur in the presence of a basic catalyst.

67. (original): The photochromic article of claim 65 wherein said polythiol oligomer is represented by the general formula:



wherein n is an integer from 1 to 21.

68. (previously presented): The photochromic article of claim 65 wherein said polythiol oligomer is represented by the general formula:



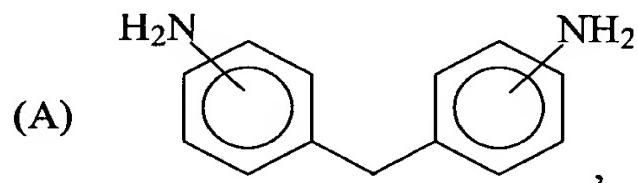
wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are each independently selected from straight or branched chain alkylene, cyclic alkylene, phenylene or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>9</sub> alkyl substituted phenylene and n and m are independently integers from 0 to 21 such that n + m is at least 1.

69. (currently amended): The photochromic article of claim 59 wherein said **polycyanate monomer** is a **polycyanate material** having at least two isocyanate groups.

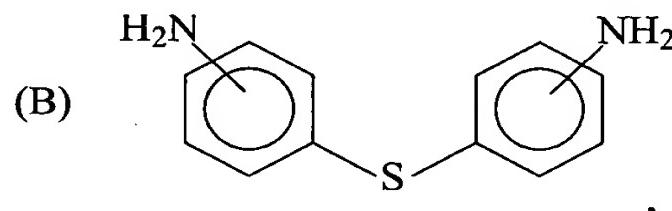
70. (currently amended): The photochromic article of claim 69 wherein said **polycyanate monomer** is selected from the group consisting of α,α'-xylene diisocyanate,

$\alpha,\alpha,\alpha',\alpha'$ -tetramethylxylene diisocyanate, isophorone diisocyanate, bis(isocyanatocyclohexyl)methane, ortho-toluidine diisocyanate, ortho-tolylidine diisocyanate, ortho-tolylene diisocyanate and 4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate, , and mixtures of said **polycyanate** monomers.

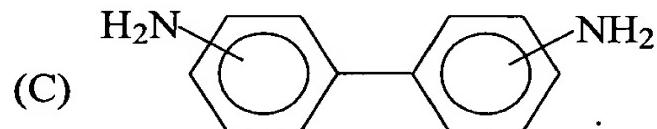
71. (original): The photochromic article of claim 59 wherein said polyamine reactant of said second component is selected from the group consisting of ethylenamines, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> dialkyl toluenediamine, methylene dianiline, trimethyleneglycol di(para-aminobenzoate), a diamine represented by the general formula (A):



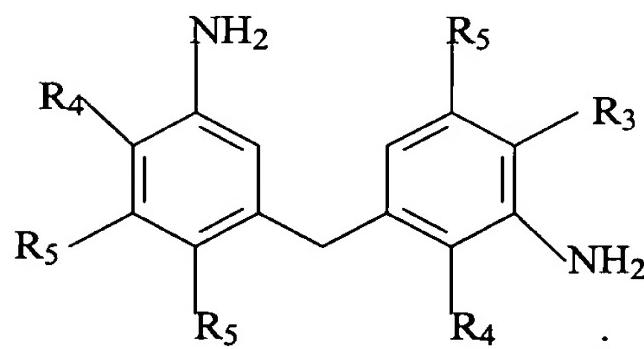
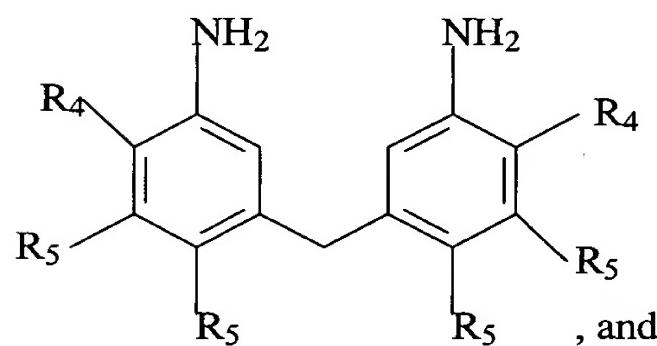
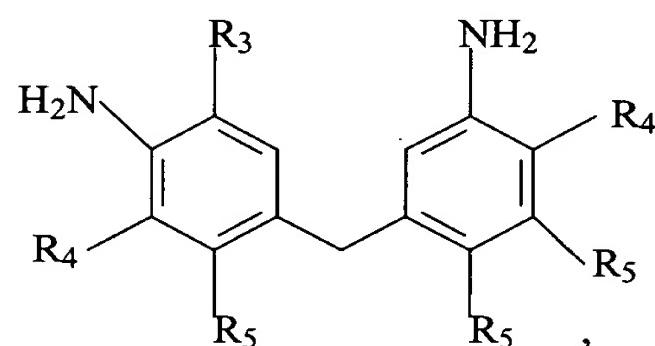
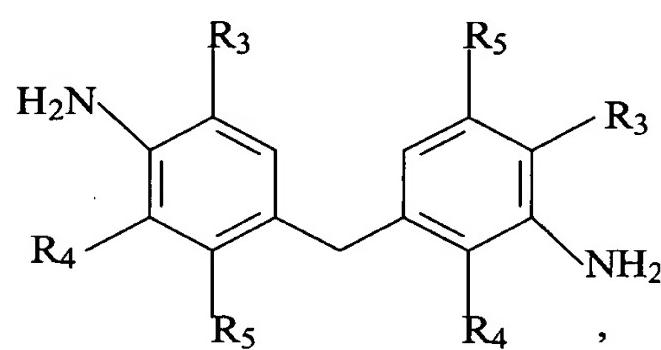
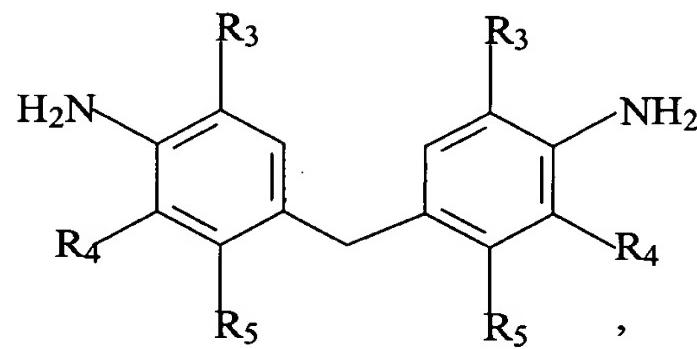
a diamine represented by the general formula (B):



and a diamine represented by the general formula (C):

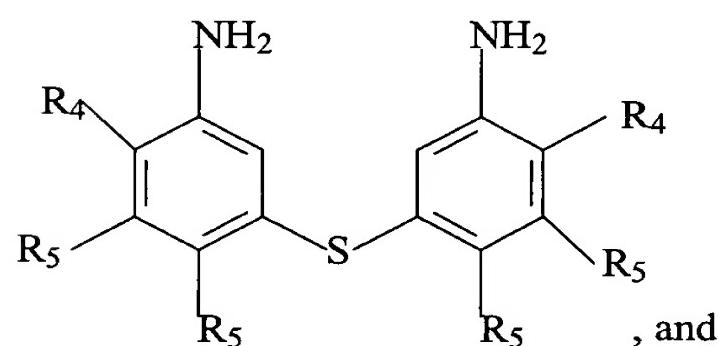
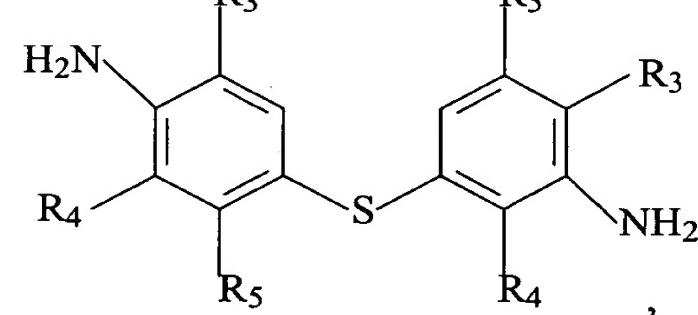
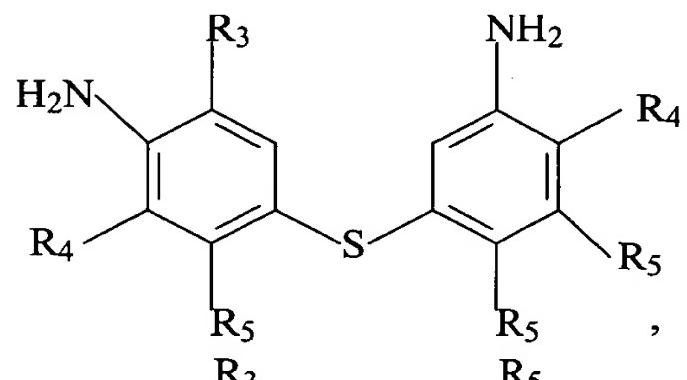
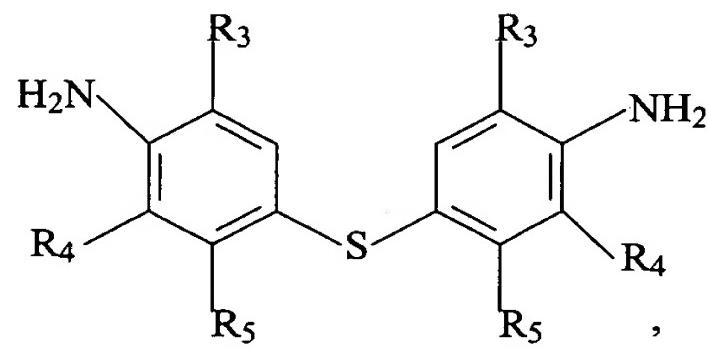


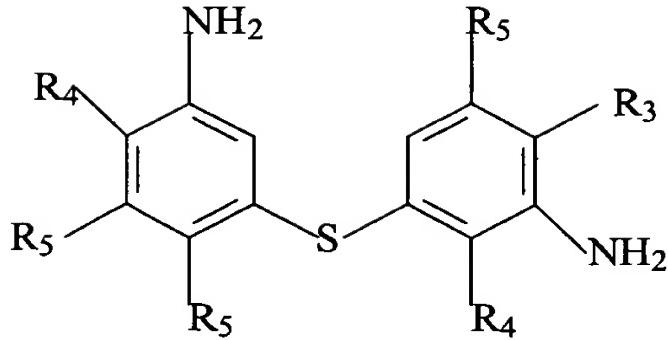
72. (previously presented): The method of claim 71 wherein the diamine of general formula (A) is selected from one or more of the group consisting of:



wherein  $\text{R}_3$  and  $\text{R}_4$  are each independently  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_3$  alkyl, and  $\text{R}_5$  is selected from hydrogen or halogen, or mixtures of said diamines.

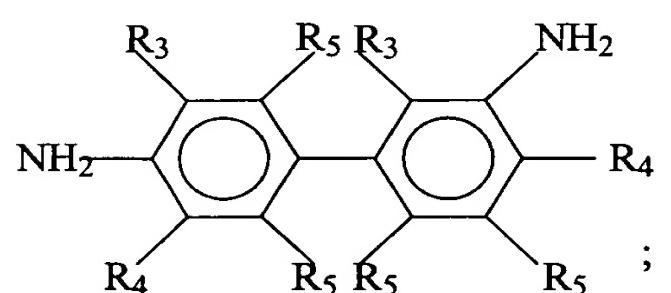
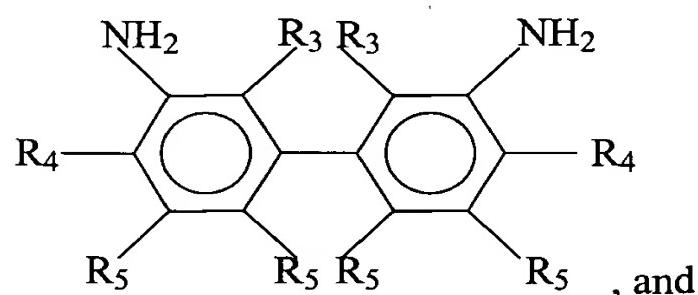
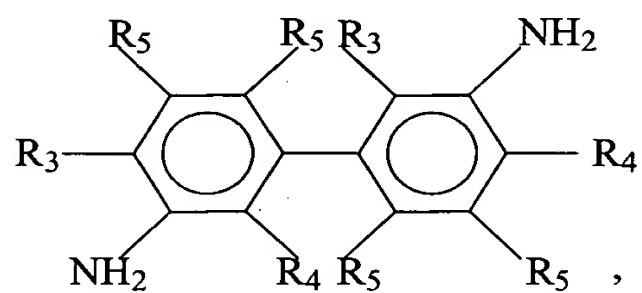
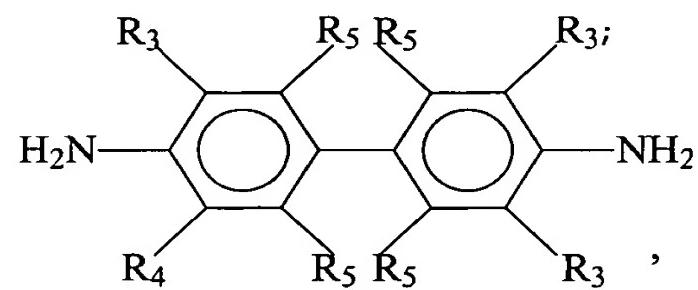
73. (previously presented): The method of claim 71 wherein the diamine of general formula (B) is selected from one or more of the group consisting of:





wherein R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are each independently C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, and R<sub>5</sub> is selected from hydrogen or halogen, or mixtures of said diamines.

74. (previously presented): The method of claim 71 wherein the diamine of general formula (C) is selected from one or more of the group consisting of:



wherein R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are each independently C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, and R<sub>5</sub> is selected from hydrogen or halogen, or mixtures of said diamines.

75. (original): The photochromic article of claim 59 wherein a catalyst is added to said two-component composition to promote the polymerization.

76. (original): The photochromic article of claim 75 wherein said catalyst is selected from the group consisting of tertiary amines and organometallic compounds.

77. (original): The photochromic article of claim 59 wherein the polymerization process further comprises the step of :

mixing said first component and said second component.

78. (original): The photochromic article of claim 59 wherein the polymerization process further comprises the step of :

degassing the said first component.

79.(original): The photochromic article of claim 59 wherein the polymerization process further comprises the step of :

degassing the said second component.

80. (original): The photochromic article of claim 59 wherein the polymerization process further comprises the step of :

adding a mixture of said first component and said second component to a mold.

81. (original): The photochromic article of claim 80 wherein the polymerization process further comprises the step of :

heating the mold and said mixture within it.

82. (original): The photochromic article of claim 81 wherein said heating step further includes heating the mold and said mixture to a temperature of up to 200°C over a period of from 0.5 to 72 hours.

83. (original): The photochromic article of claim 59 wherein said first component and said second component are polymerized together in amounts sufficient to provide a molar equivalent ratio of (NCO + NCS) groups to (-NH<sub>2</sub> + -NH-) groups of from 0.5 to 3.0.

84. (original): The photochromic article of claim 59 further comprising additives selected from the group consisting of light stabilizers, heat stabilizers, antioxidants, ultraviolet light absorbers, mold release agents, static (non-photochromic) dyes, pigments and flexibilizing additives and anti-yellowing additives; and mixtures of said additives.

85. (original): The photochromic article of claim 84 wherein the additives are present in said polymerizate in an amount up to 10% by weight of said polymerizate.

86. (original): The photochromic article of claim 59 further comprising a photochromic substance.

87. (original): The photochromic article of claim 86 wherein the photochromic substance is mixed with said first component.

88. (original): The photochromic article of claim 86 wherein the photochromic substance is mixed with said second component.

89. (original): The photochromic article of claim 86 wherein the photochromic substance is applied to said photochromic article at from 0.15 to 0.35 milligrams per square centimeter of surface area of said photochromic article.

90. (original): The photochromic article of claim 86 wherein said photochromic substance is selected from the group consisting of spiro(indoline)naphthoxazines, spiro(indoline)benzoxazines, chromenes, benzopyrans, naphthopyrans, organo-metal dithizonates, (arylazo)-thioformic arylhydrazides, mercury dithizonates, fulgides, fulgimides, 3-furyl fulgides, 3-thienyl fulgides, 3-furyl fulgimides and 3-thienyl fulgimide; and mixtures of said photochromic substances.

91. (original): The photochromic article of claim 86 wherein the photochromic substance has an activated absorption maximum within the visible range of from 590 to 700 nanometers.

92. (original): The photochromic article of claim 86 wherein the photochromic substance has an activated absorption maximum within the visible range of from 400 to 500 nanometers.

93. (original): The photochromic article of claim 86 wherein the photochromic substance has an activated absorption maximum within the visible range of from 500 to 700 nanometers.

94. (original): The photochromic article of claim 86 wherein the photochromic substance is applied or incorporated into said photochromic article using a method selected from the list consisting of cast curing, encapsulating within a matrix of an organic polymerizate and incorporating into the two-component composition prior to curing.

95. (original): The photochromic article of claim 86 wherein the photochromic substance is applied by imbibing the photochromic article such that permeation of the photochromic substance into the polymerizate is achieved.

96. (original): The photochromic article of claim 95 wherein the imbibing process includes solvent assisted transfer absorption.

97. (original): The photochromic article of claim 95 wherein the imbibing process includes vapor phase transfer.

98. (original): The photochromic article of claim 95 wherein the photochromic substance is applied as a coating to the surface of the photochromic article.

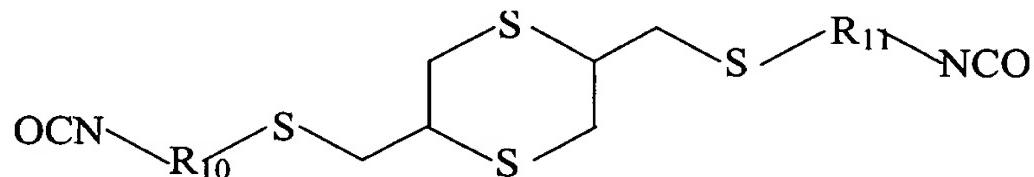
99. (original): The photochromic article of claim 95 wherein the imbibing process includes the steps of:

coating the photochromic article with the photochromic substance;  
heating the surface of the photochromic article; and  
removing the residual coating from the surface of the photochromic article.

100. (original): The photochromic article of claim 86 wherein the photochromic article is an optical lens for correcting a visual defect.

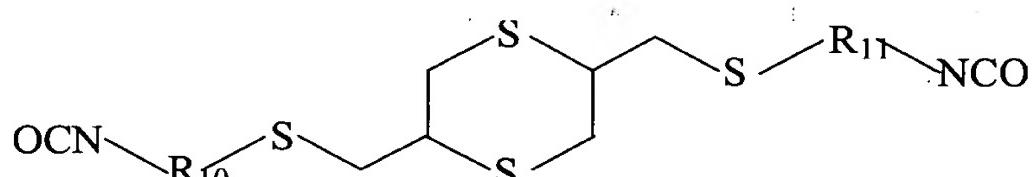
101. (currently amended): The photochromic article of claim 59 wherein said **polycyanate** monomer has contains one or more sulfur atoms in its backbone.

102. (currently amended): The photochromic article of claim 101 wherein the **polycyanate** monomer containing one or more sulfur atoms in its backbone has the general structure:



wherein R<sub>10</sub> and R<sub>11</sub> are each independently C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>3</sub> alkyl.

103. (original): The polymerize of claim 31 wherein the **polycyanate** monomer containing one or more sulfur atoms in its backbone has the general structure:



wherein R<sub>10</sub> and R<sub>11</sub> are each independently C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>3</sub> alkyl.